

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/42 October/November 2019

Paper 4 Written Paper MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	1 mark each bullet point: • B 1 • C 3 (following D) and nothing on dummy • H1 in position • J 2 (following H) and nothing on dummy	7
1(a)(ii)	 1 mark: The next activity is dependent on the previous but there is no activity 	1

Question				1	Answ	er						
1(b)	1 mark per rov	N										
						Rı	ules					
		Public Holiday	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Ν	Ν	N		
	Conditions	Hours >= 160	Y	Y	Ν	Ν	Y	Y	Ν	Ν		
		Pension	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Υ	Ν	Y	N		
		3% bonus payment	X	X	X	X						
	Actions	5% bonus payment	X	X			X	X				
		4% Pension payment	X		X		X		X			

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Question		Answer			Mark
1(c)(i)	1 mark per bullet point		E	mployee	
	 constructor and SetHoursThisWeek method for ApprenticeshipEmployee HourlyRate and HoursThisWeek attributes for ApprenticeshipEmployee 		EmployeeID : STRING Name : STRING Address : STRING DateOfBirth : DATE Constructor () GetEmployeeID() GetName() GetAddress() GetDateOfBirth() SetEmployeeID() SetName() SetAddress() SetDateOfBirth()		
		SalaryEmploy	ee	ApprenticeshipEmployee	
		MonthlyPayment : C HoursThisMonth : F PublicHoliday : BC Pension : BOOLEAN	EAL	HourlyRate : CURRENCY/REAL HoursThisWeek : REAL/INTEGER	
		Constructor() GetMonthlyPayment(GetPension() GetPublicHoliday() GetHoursThisMonth(SetMonthlyPayment(SetPension() SetPublicHoliday() SetHoursThisMonth()	Constructor() SetHoursThisWeek() GetHourlyRate() GetHoursThisWeek() SetHourlyRate()	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point	4
	 Constructor header and close (where necessary) All 4 values sent as parameters (ID, Name, Address, DateOfBirth) with any Attributes/properties set to a value that are the parameters 	
	Example code:	
	<pre>Pascal Constructor Employee.init(ID, NewName, NewAddress, NewDateOfBirth : String); begin EmployeeID := ID; Name := NewName; Address := NewAddress; DateOfBirth := NewDateOfBirth; end;</pre>	
	<pre>Python definit(self, ID, NewName, NewAddress, NewDateOfBirth): selfEmployeeID = ID selfName = NewName selfAddress = NewAddress selfDateOfBirth = NewDateOfBirth</pre>	
	<pre>VB.NET Public Sub New(ID, NewName, NewAddress, NewDateOfBirth) EmployeeID = ID Name = NewName Address = NewAddress DateOfBirth = NewDateOfBirth End Sub</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iii)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 Get method header and close (where needed) with no parameters Returns the attribute/property EmployeeID 	
	Example code:	
	<pre>Pascal Function Employee.GetEmployeeID() : String; result := EmployeeID; end;</pre>	
	Python def GetEmployeeID(self): return selfEmployeeID	
	VB.NET Public Function GetEmployeeID() As String Return EmployeeID End Function	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(iv)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 Set method/procedure header and close (where needed) with parameter Sets EmployeeID to value of parameter 	
	Example code:	
	<pre>Pascal procedure Employee.SetEmployeeID(NewID: String); EmployeeID := NewID end;</pre>	
	<pre>Python def SetEmployeeID(self, NewID): selfEmployeeID = NewID</pre>	
	VB.NET Public Sub SetEmployeeID(NewID) EmployeeID = NewID End Sub	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(v)	1 mark per bullet point	4
	 Set method/function header and close (where needed) with parameter Checking value of parameter for both true and false If valid – setting Pension to parameter and returning True If not valid – not setting Pension and returning False 	
	Example code:	
	<pre>Pascal Function salaryEmployee.SetPension(NewPension) : boolean; IF NewPension = true or NewPension = false THEN Pension := NewPension; Result := true; ELSE Result := false; end; Python def SetPension(self, NewPension): if NewPension == True Or NewPension == False: selfPension = NewPension return True else: return False</pre>	
	<pre>VB.NET Public Function SetPension(NewPension) AS Boolean If NewPension = True Or NewPension = False Then Pension = NewPension Return True Else Return False End If End Function</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(vi)	1 mark per bullet point to max 8	8
	 Function header and close (where needed) with at least one parameter Constants used for hours bonus, month bonus, holiday bonus, pension cost(at least 3) Checking if Hours is > = 160, calculating bonus payment (monthlypay * 0.05) Checking if pension is true, calculation pension to pay (monthlypay * 0.04) Checking if public holiday is true, calculation of bonus payment (monthlypay * 0.03) all 3 Hours, Pension and PublicHoliday accessed from the parameter using Get methods Adding both bonus payments to basic salary and deducting pension from salary basic salary accessed by using GetMonthlyPayment with the parameter Outputting the total final bonus and pension with appropriate message Returning the new salary 	
	<pre>Pascal Function CalculateMonthlySalary(TheEmployee : SalaryEmployee) : real; var BonusPayment : real; PensionPayment : real; BasicSalary : real; const HoursBonus : real = 0.05; HoursMonthBonus : integer = 160; PensionCost : real = 0.04; PublicHolidayBonus : real = 0.03; begin BonusPayment :=0; PensionPayment :=0; BasicSalary :=0;</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(vi)	<pre>BasicSalary := TheEmployee.GetMonthlyPayment();</pre>	
	<pre>IF TheEmployee.GetHoursThisMonth() >= HoursMonthBonus THEN BonusPayment := BasicSalary * HoursBonus;</pre>	
	<pre>IF TheEmployee.GetPension() = True THEN PensionPayment := BasicSalary * PensionCost;</pre>	
	<pre>IF TheEmployee.GetPublicHoliday() = True THEN BonusPayment := BonusPayment + BasicSalary * PublicHolidayBonus;</pre>	
	writeln("The pension payment is " & PensionPayment); writeln ("The bonus payment is " & BonusPayment);	
	<pre>MonthlySalary := BasicSalary + BonusPayment - PensionPayment; result := MonthlySalary; end;</pre>	
	Python	
	def CalculateMonthlySalary(TheEmployee):	
	BonusPayment = 0 PensionPayment = 0 HoursBonus = 0.05 HoursMonthBonus = 160	
	PensionCost = 0.04 PublicHolidayBonus = 0.03	
	<pre>BasicSalary = TheEmployee.GetMonthlyPayment()</pre>	
	if TheEmployee.GetHoursThisMonth() >= HoursMonthBonus: BonusPayment = BasicSalary * HoursBonus	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(vi)	if TheEmployee.GetPension() == true: PensionPayment = BasicSalary * PensionCost	
	if TheEmployee.GetPublicHoliday() == true: BonusPayment = BonusPayment + BasicSalary * PublicHolidayBonus	
	<pre>print("The pension payment is ", str(PensionPayment)) print("The bonus payment is ", str(BonusPayment))</pre>	
	MonthlySalary = BasicSalary + BonusPayment - PensionPayment return MonthlySalary	
	VB.NET Public Function CalculateMonthlySalary(TheEmployee As SalaryEmployee) As Double	
	Dim BonusPayment As Single = 0 Dim PensionPayment As Single = 0 Dim MonthlySalary As Single = 0	
	Const HoursBonus As Single = 0.05 Const HoursMonthBonus As Integer = 160 Const PensionCost As Single = 0.04 Const PublicHolidayBonus As Single = 0.03	
	Dim BasicSalary As Double = TheEmployee.GetMonthlyPayment()	
	If TheEmployee.GetHoursThisMonth() >= HoursMonthBonus Then BonusPayment = BasicSalary * HoursBonus End If	
	If TheEmployee.GetPension() = True Then PensionPayment = BasicSalary * PensionCost End If	
	<pre>If TheEmployee.GetPublicHoliday() = True Then BonusPayment = BonusPayment + BasicSalary * PublicHolidayBonus End If</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(vi)	Console.WriteLine("The pension payment is " & PensionPayment) Console.WriteLine("The bonus payment is " & BonusPayment) MonthlySalary = BasicSalary + BonusPayment - PensionPayment Return MonthlySalary End Function	
1(d)	Polymorphism	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	1 mark per completed statement	5
	<pre>FUNCTION AddToQueue(Number : INTEGER) RETURNS BOOLEAN CONSTANT FirstIndex = 0 CONSTANT LastIndex = 7</pre>	
	TempPointer ← EndPointer + 1 IF TempPointer > LastIndex THEN	
	TempPointer ← FirstIndex ENDIF	
	IF TempPointer = StartPointer THEN RETURN FALSE	
	ELSE EndPointer ← TempPointer NumberQueue[EndPointer] ← Number	
	RETURN TRUE ENDIF ENDFUNCTION	
2(b)	1 mark per bullet point	4
	 1 mark for: if the start pointer reaches the end of the queue, it becomes the index of the first element in the queue 	
	 Max 3 from: Checks if the circular queue is empty // Checks if the queue has any data in it if it is empty it reports that it is empty If not empty, return the value at the position of the start pointer then increments the start pointer 	

Question	Answer 1 mark per bullet point to max 3					
2(c)						
	e.g. • Stack • Linked list • Dictionary • (Binary) tree					

Question	Answer					
3(a)	 1 mark per test data type Normal / valid Abnormal / erroneous / invalid Boundary / extreme 	3				
3(b)(i)	1 mark for each name					
	Description	Name of debugging feature				
	A point where the program can be halted to see if the program works to this point	Breakpoint				
	One statement is executed and then the program waits for input from the programmer to move to the next statement.	Stepping // step through/over/into				
3(b)(ii)	 1 mark for name, 1 for description e.g. variable watch window observe how variables change during execution // view current status of variables Error list describes the error // gives line number of error 					



Question	Answer				Marks	
5(a)	 1 mark for each shaded section LDD NUMBER LSL #2 STO NUMBER END 					
	Label	Op code	Operand	Comment		
		LDD	NUMBER	// load contents of NUMBER		
		LSL	#2	// perform shift to multiply by 4		
		STO	NUMBER	// store contents of ACC in NUMBER		
		END		// end program		
	NUMBER:	B0011011	0			

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Question				Answer	M	larks
5(b)						8
	Label	Op code	Operand	Comment		
		LDR	# O	<pre>// initialise index register to 0</pre>		
	START:	LDX	STRING	// load the next value from STRING	1	
		AND	MASK	// bitwise AND operation with MASK	1	
		CMP	MASK	// check if result equals MASK	1	
		JPN	UPPER	// if FALSE jump to UPPER	1	
		LDD	COUNT		1	
		INC	ACC	// increment COUNT		
		STO	COUNT			
	UPPER:	INC	IX	// increment Index Register	1	
		LDD	LENGTH		1	
		DEC	ACC	// decrement LENGTH		
		STO	LENGTH			
		CMP	#0	// is LENGTH = 0 ?	1	
		JPN	START	// if FALSE, jump to START	1	
		END		// end program		

Question	Answer				
5(b)	MASK:	B00100000	// if bit 5 is 1, letter is lower case		
	COUNT:	0			
	LENGTH:	5			
	STRING:	B01001000	// The ASCII code for 'H'		
		B01100001	// The ASCII code for 'a'		
		B01110000	// The ASCII code for 'p'		
		B01110000	// The ASCII code for 'p'		
		B01011001	// The ASCII code for 'Y'		